in the second degree. So much is beyond the reach ef even legal quebbli g.

Now, suppose it the fact that the Legislature, by mustake or overeight, repealed so much of our former laws as prescribed the mode of inflicting death -(and that is the full se pe of the cavil) -what of and convict musc erers as heretofore, and sentence them in strict accordance with the law as it is? Suppose Judge Gould or Judge Ingraham should dential election. try half a dozen sileged murderers, and find two of them guilty of murder in the first, other two of the same offense in the second degree, and the residue is necent-what then? The Judge sea tences the first two to death, saying nothing of the mode, because the law (as he holds) is defective on tast point. He sentences the next two to impriscoment at bard labor for hie, and sets the acquitted free. Now, the four convicted murderers are taken to State Prison and there set to work-so far, there is no difficulty, and can be none for a year. Meantime, a new Legislature meets, supplies any deficiency in or silences any cavil respecting the present law, and the culpries already under sentence are deart with accordingly. What binders? To pretend that a conviction of a crime punishable with death is idvalidated by the fact that the mode of such death has not yet been clearly prescribed, is only a little less absurd than if Lex were to argue that a sentence of death was invalid because it did not specify the number of rounds in the ladder by which the colprit should ascend to the scaffold. Let the convict be sentenced to death simply, and thereupon put to work in State Prison as the law prescribes; and if the Legislature should not see fit to prescribe beyond cavil the kind of death to be inflicted, he would remain at hard labor in State Prison for the residue of his natural life. That is the worst that could ensue-and it does not seem to us so very deplorable. Judges Gould and Ligraham of course think otherwise; but that gives taem no right to pullify the law, nor their editorial backers to assert that "the Legislature of 1860 has " applished all punishment for Murder."

We fully understand the game. The plain intent is to reader the modification of our bloody code ocious on grounds totally aside from its intrinsic merit, and thus raise a blind clamor for its repeal. We shall try to prevent the success of this ma-

PAUPER SLANDERERS.

One of our correspondents has set forth, in a partial degree, the relation of The New-York Express to the City Treasury; but, from haste or want of information, he has come far short of showing the amount of pap doled out to that valnable journal by the City Government. Upon a tolerably careful scruticy of the books of the Fi-Esnce Department for the past twelve months, we find that The Express was paid:

Last quarter of 1859. \$7,838 38 First quarter of 1890. 2,600 59 Second quarter of 196 4505 50 Third quarter of 1860. 2 115 49

The last quarter, being just before election, when political organizations are lavish, shows a small figure; but when the suppressed surplus comes in, it will bring the bill for the year up to about \$20 000. The greater portion of this bill is made up by charging the city ten cents (four cents a line, or forty per cent more, we believe, than it charges other advertisers) a line for the reports of Common Council proceedings, and other city matters, which are systematically elaborated so as to spread over the greatest possible amount of papersince not only The Express, but nearly a dozen other journals eke out their existence by this charity or the Common Council. In all the atrocaties of the Japanese swindle, who ever heard a word of real condemnation from these paupers? No one; these type did not sympathize with public robbery were afraid to utter a word of rebuke, lest their means of existence should be cut off. Now it is this Express-living, like any Alms House pauper, upon the earnings of the tax-payers of the citythat daily and hourly vilines and insults the hones; voters of all the Northern and Western portion of the Union. It has made detraction and slander its capital, and reduced mi-representation to such constant practice that it has become second nature. Its standard of moral character cannot be more tersely expressed than by itself, in these words, fairly quoted from its leading article of yesterday: " Politics now is a man's best business. There is no so good way to make money, as to keep free an the public arenure for making maney. There is no trade, no traffic like that which links

Presenting nothing in the shape of argument, or at least nothing that is not based directly upon dollars and cents, its favorite weapons of warfare are foul words, personal insults, garbled quotations, and vile epithets.

WHAT SHALL WE DO?

A very able and ingenious article in The Boston Courier, in explanation of and apology for the degree of social tyranny admitted to exist at the South as to the free expression of opinion on the subject of Slavery, concludes by putting this question: "How can men in Massachusetts act to " produce a better tone of sentiment in South Car-"olins, so as to encourage the mea there who " think Slavery an evil in itself to speak out their

as minds ?

We should say, in answer to this question, let the men in Massachusetts do their best to take the administration of the General Government out of the bands of those who exercise this social tyranny at home, and who seek to employ the power and patronage of that Government to extend the same social tyranny into the Free States. So long as the slaveholders are able to control the administration of the General Government, and to make total silence as to the evils of Slavery, if not loudmouthed justification of it as a thing good in itself, an indispensable qualification, even on the part of free white men, for favor at Washington, it is vain to expect any abatement at the South of that social tyranny on this subject which The Courier admits and laments. At the North, and even in Massachusetts itself, there has been some instructive experience on this subject. Riots to put down the free expression of opinion on the evils of Slavery used formerly to occur in the rural districts of New-England, often led on and encouraged by persons of high social and political standing. Even Boston itself, if we are not mistaken, was the scene of one or two such rists.

A learned criminal judge of that city laid down

the doctrine that the free expression of opinion on

the subject of Slavery was indictable at common

law, and the Governor of the State, in his message

to the Legislature, hinted at the expediency of

penal enactments. The liberty of speech and of

ration of a year from conviction as the Governor | the press on the subject of Slavery which now exists throughout the North, is largely owing to the transfer of political power from the hands of those who were willing to wink at, if not to participate in, these assaults upon it. The first step, as it seems to us, toward ridding the South of that system of espionage and intolerance under which it now groats, is to transfer the administration of the Federal Government to those who will give it no countenance. Thus sustained, we may expect to see a free speech party springing up in all those Why should not our Judges proceed to try States. It is just the dread of such a party which makes the slaveholders regard with so much repugnance the triumph of Lincoln at the ensuing Presi-

> Never was a party so badgered as the Demoeratic party. The truth of that Scripture-"There is no peace to the wicked"-is proved anew in its case. Its members may say again, as one of its most distinguished leaders said long ogo, "Our sufferings is intolerable." They cannot fuse at the right time and in the right place, and where fusion finally is accomplished at all, it comes too late. Taxation for party purposes is merciless, the unhappy tax payer knowing that the sum he gives so grudgingly is money thrown away, and that he may not use the poor privilege of grumbling aloud when the returns show that the majority against his side may be counted by the number of dollars expended to "prevent" it-to use the expressive term of The Journal of Commerce. One of the most remarkable cases is that of a Bark President of this city, who was nominated for Congress, a few days since in a neighboring county, by the Democratic party. No sooner was the nomination made known than there was a run-not upon the bank-but upon its President. He was beset by a hoard of hungry "roughs," who wanted various sums, from five dollars upward, to be used for electioneering pur poses. Every mother's son of them was sure he could do this, or he could do that, he could bring an influence to bear in this place, or he could bring it to bear in the other, to the precise amount asked for, if he only had the money. The regular bank customers are disgusted at being brought in contact with such a crowd; irreverent clerks and tellers laugh slyly behind ledgers and desk lids; the bank parlor becomes a scene of turmoil and excitement hitherto unknown in the husbed silence and dignified tranquillity of those almost inaccessible inner temples. The patriotism of the President almost yields under this painful and unprecedented pressure. The obvious remedy in a banking institution is to stop payment; but that is forbidden by party usage. The only escape is to resign the nomination to which the unhappy and badgered gentleman may yet be driven.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860. THE DISUNION HUMBUG.

Judge Meek, the bosom friend of Mr. Yancey, and Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, has been here a few days, and declares there will be no disruption of the Union in case of Mr. Lincoln's election. He also says the charge that Mr. Douglas framed the Lecompton Constitution, as it was submitted to the people of Kansas, and the assertion that any anti-Douglas man was offered the Vice-Presidential nomination on the Douglas ticket, are both too silly for anybody to believe.

SENATOR CLINGMAN TO BE SUPPLANTED. According to an on dit, Gen. Joe Lane is going to North Carolina to supplant Senator Clingman.

AN IMPORTANT QUERY. There being a determination among the seceders to break up this Government, the question arises what is to become of the U.S. Census which is being prepared by clerks advocating disunion ism and secession in case of Mr. Lincoln's election Are they going to take the Census along with them? There is not one single clerk appointed in that office who is not in favor of Breckinridge.

THE DEPOSITS NOT TO BE REMOVED VET. The arrangement for transferring the United States money from the New-York Sub-Treasury to the South is not to be carried out immediately. as the time for secession has not yet arrived. But matters will be so prepared that at the shortest notice the Sub-Treasurer at New-York will obey orders from Washington without hesitation.

Grand Rally at Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, Friday, Oct. 26-10:45 p. m. Tarrytown is ablaze with excitement to-night. Such a scene was never witnessed here before. A thousand Wide Awakes are parading the streets, and crowds of enthusiastic Republicans are looking on and cheering the procession. Judge Kelly of Philadelphia and Judge Nelson of Peekskill ad-

dressed the people. Railroad Accident.

Bostos, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860. The steamboat train from New-York, from Fall River for Boston, ran off the track near Myrick's Sta-River for Boston, ran off the track near Myrick's Station this morning, owing to a broken rail, Mrs. Drinkwater of Portland, Me., bad an arm torn off; Mrs. Pond, of Bucksport, Ms., had an arm broken; au infant had a thigh broken, and several other passengers were considerably, but none fatally injured.

The injured persons were in the last car, which was overturned and dragged several rods on its side.

Mrs. Drinkwater was taken back to Fall River where have are supported. The injured persons were

her arm was amputated. The injured persons were brought to this city (Boston). They are all doing well.

Railroad Convention,

CINCINSATI, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

The delegates to the Railroad Time table Convention assembled at the Burnett House last evening. The attendance was large twenty are a road being.

tion assembled at the Burnett House last evening. The attendance was large, twenty-seven roads being represented. H. J. Jewett presided.

A Committee of eixteen was appointed to prepare and submit to the Convention a Time table, when the mesting adjourned to meet again to day. Upward of \$150,000,000 of railroad interests were represented in the Convention.

Marine Disaster.

Bostos, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.

The fishing schooner Fosming Billow, of Belfast,
Maine, Capt Condon, was wrecked on the 6th instant,
near Prince Edward Island, and all hands, thirteen in inmber were lost.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania, PRILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860.
The Governor has appointed November 29, for

Death of "Old Adams," J. C. Adams, of California grazzly bear notoriety

Wreck, and Three Lives Lost.

se this morning.

Beston Friday, O.t. 26, 1860.
The British schooner Humming Bird, Capt. Callsan, from Labrador for Halifax, was wrecked on the han, from Labrador for Halifax, was wrecard of the 7th inst. off Anti-Costa. The captain, stewart, and one seaman, were drowned. The others, four in num er, were raved two on a raft, and two were picked com the wrock, having been six days without food or

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860. The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool 11th, via Londondarry evening of the 19th inst., passed Father Point at 6:30 a m to day, en route to Quebec. Her advices are one day later than those by the City of Washington off Cape Race.

The steamship Bremen, from New-York, arrived at

Southampton on the 11th. The steamship Kangaroo, from New-York, arrived

at Queenstown on the 11th. The English news is wholly unimportant.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says private trustworthy accounts from the Island of Sarlinia speak of the commencement of maneuvers by secret agency there in favor of annexacion to France, in the same manner and by the same means as were employed by French emissaries in Savoy and Nite. The Bourse, on the 10th, was very flat, and rente

declined to 68f. 50c.

From Naples no new movement is reported. Gen. Cialdini has received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier, and decisive events were expected to

occur at any moment. Garibaldi was about to convoke the Electoral Colleges of the two Sicilies to vote by universal suffrage. The Piedmontese corps d'armée in Naples will

amount to 20,000. Affairs in the Papal States are nuchanged.

It was reported that Lamericiere had telegraphed to Marreilles to secure passage in the steamer for Civita

Vecchia for himself and three officers. The Sardinian Chambers were debating the law of annexation, and a vote was expected to be taken on

It was reported that Russia was about to recall her

Embassador from Turin. Advices from Rome confirm the statement that the French would occupy Viterbo.

The Pontifical gendarmes precede the French by twe ve hours. The inhabitants prepared to repulse them, but to yield to the French. Marquis Deppoli had proceeded to Vitarbo to reassura

the inhabitants that Victor Emanuel was at Macerata The statement is confirmed that Spain had proposed a Congress of the Catholic powers at Gasta. In Austria an extraordinary credit had been granted to the naval department for the construction of naval

batteries to defend the entrance of the ports. Since the departure of Fund Pasha from Syria the Mussulmans had recommenced their massacre and killed twenty Christians. The remaining Christians were emigrating to Latakis. The Musselmans were furious soningt the Christians and had threatened the life of the Russian Consul.

THE LATEST-Via Liverpool.

The new Pro-Dictator of Naples, as soon as he was appointed, addressed a letter to Mazzini, complimentis g him on his patriottem but asking him to give a proof of it by leaving the country; telling him that even not without intending it, he caused disunion; that many used his name with the parricidal intention of heisting another banner in Italy.

There is a probability of a Congress on the affairs of

The London Daily News correspondent at Naples, an Italian, has been killed; his anxiety for the result of the battle of Velturno, let him too far in advance, and he was unfortunately shot.

The Patrie says, that Garibaldi has thanked the seamen of the English ship Renown, who served the Garibaldian guns on the first. The men were that day on leave of absence.

The Piedmontese troops were expected before Capua 15th inst. It was anticipated that the Neapolitans would evacuate the place before their arrival, and re-Funeral services have been performed in all the

churches of Rome for Gen. Pimondar. Gen. Goyon was present at the French Church of St. Louis. Via Londonderry 12th. The Post's Paris correspondent telegraphs that no

protest, in a diplomatic sense, has been made by Russia, Austria, and Prussia against the entry of the Sardinien troops into Neapolitan territory. The Times rays the French Government is question-

ing the Chambers of Commerce throughout France as to the advisableness of anticipating the dates fixed by the treaty for the admission of the reduced daties on various classes of British manufactures. Some are for maintaining the delay; but others say a prolongation f the transaction is injurious, and that British machinery and tools ought to be admitted at the reduced rates forthwith, and all other articles on the 31st of December. A majority of the replies will probably be

The insurance of Messrs. Goodbart, sugar refigers t Limehouse, whose buildings were destroyed on Wednesday, had not been paid. The extra period of fifteen days allowed to each office had, however, not expired. On the premium being tendered, the offices, with the exception of the Liverpool and London, re-

The Par's correspondent of The London Times remarks that a movement of the Austrians need not take persons by surprise. Austria considers herself released on all obligations contracted with the French Emperor, and has good reason to know that that Government, bent on extern ination, have prepared and probably brought to maturity their plau for an insurrectionary movement in her provinces.

A private letter from Turin announces that a large arman ent has been ordered by the Piedmontese Government, and the day before the Sardinian Minister's departure from Paris a supply of 50,000 muskets and 11,600,000 percursion caps was granted by the French Government to its ally.

It is reported that the French ermy at Rome is to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison at Lyons put on a complete war footing.

The Times, in a leader, says free Europe is tired of buying liberty of Napoleon, pound by round, and if the absolute Europe of Wansaw means anything, it is rather tired of seeing him sell it. Napoleon III is master of the destinies of Italy, and we cannot prevent him crushing her unity, or from ceolog her to any Holy Alliance, if he should see fit; but if we read the signs of the times aright, what he does henceforward must be done gratis.

PARIS, Friday. - The Monitour publishes the monthly returns of the Bank of France, which shows, as compared with September, an increase in bills discounted not yet due of twenty-eight and three quarter millions, an advance of two and one-thirteenth million francs in bank notes, a decrease in cash on hand of nicety-one million france; in treasury, balance of fourteen and four-fifthe millions, and in current accounts of twentythree and one-half million france.

The Constitutional contains an article signed by M.

Boniface. He says, it does not belong to any foreign State, no more to Sardinia than Austria, to intervene in Naples and Sicily. Between the invasions of Garibalei and of Sardinia, there is a great difference. Garibaldi came to raise and direct revolution in the interior. With his bands he would only communicate to them a proper spirit in their struggle against an unto them a proper spirit in their struggle against an unpopular Government. Sardinian invasion constitutes
a direct intervention of one regularly-constituted State
in the affairs of another independent State. Strange
to say, Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war, the representairse of the King of Naples still being at Turin. By the entrance of the Piedmontese troops into the Koman States, Sardinia has
violated the principles of neutrality. Count Cavour
gave it to be understood that the cutry of the Sardinan troops into the States of the Cherch was principally
directed against the influence of Garibaldi; now, on
the contrary, it has become swident that they go to aid
him. M. Bonitace deployes the conduct of the Sarhim. M. Boniface deplores the conduct of the Sar dinians.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCY. [By Telegraph to honderders].

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET — The Brokers (Circular reports
the sales of the week at 21,100 bates, of which 20,000 were taken

by speculators, and 18 000 by exporters. The market was solive, and prices of Leeful descriptions of American w.re. partially id. h. h.r. The sales of Fricay (t. da.) smourted t. 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closing firm at the following amborized on the control of the contro

the American.

Livenized Brearstupps Market.—Flour has a feedfuing excless. Wheat tends downward, and prices are 200d, lower the Tuesday. Core quiet, but steady.

Livenized Provision Market.—The Provision mark t is to I and generally anothersed.

The Tallow market is unsettled and excited, No th American a feed.

Loopov, Friday neen.—Corso's for money, 92, 203. The Tal-ow market is unsettled and excited; sales at 25/25% Other

studes thichat ged.

The large withdrawals of gold from the Bank for shipment to the Centinest continue.

Lendow Money Market The funds exhibited increased heaviess under the drain of gold for France but the fall in Consels on the lift did not exceed jd. The demand for mussy was active and the market tighter, and few fulls were discounted below 47 cent. The pressure was however regarded as merely emporary.

Political. Nashville, Friday, Oct. 25, 1860.

Senator Douglas addressed an immense audience ere to-day. Mr. Yancey speaks to-night. He refused to divide

e line with Gov Foots, and the latter then au-moved that he should speak after Mr. Yancey con-

Railroad Time-Table Convention. CINCINSATI, Friday, Oct. 26, 1860. The Time-Table Convention to day decided that the Eastern trains will leave Cincinnati at 9:30 a. m. and 10:30 p. m., the new regulation to take effect on the 10-hol November. The adjustment of the difference between the rail and water rates was postponed till the Columbus Convention, which is to be held on the light of November.

ith of November.
The Convention was entertained to-day by Alfred Garther, Superintendent of the Adams Express Com-pany, by a syleneic dinner at St. Charles's Exchange. A similar court-sy was extended to its members to night by the proprietors of the Burnet House.

Decline of Yellow Fever in Mobile. Monne, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1860.
Apprehensions from yellow fever are now no longer lit in this city and vicinity.

BOSTON TROUBLED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 25, 1860. It is very true that the Prince has gone, and that the topic of his visit and the rejoicings thereat is s mewhat stale. But goesip and scandal have an everlasting youth and their pointed features are welcome at any time and in all circles. Therefore, let us talk scandal.

In the first pl-ce, however, what is scandal? Is it lies? No. Is it falsehood? No. Is it matter without foundation? No. Then, my friends, what is scandal? It is the truth which ought not to be spoken. That is scandal. The element of truth gives it power, and the element of mischievousness gives it piquancy. We will now leave the seductive fields of Chadband metaphysics, and apply our ear to Boston.

Boston is in a row. In point of fact, Boston is usually in a row of some sort. But it is always a respectable rumpus, though. Your New-York quarrels are mere knock-down-and-drag-out fights, as uninteresting as your City Hall Park, and as dirty as the Five Points. This character is due to the absence of woman.

The natural sphere of woman is the row, the rumpus, the social disturbance. In Boston she occupies her rightful place. You may judge from these coarse remarks of mine that woman is at the foundation of the trouble which now agitates our best circles; in fact, all our circles-in order to understand which it will be necessary to go back on the dial of history for several months.

Last Winter it seemed to Gov. Banks proper to remove his Adjutant General, and to appoint another is his place.

Here let me digress to say that, in Boston, we believe in the militia. With us the militia means something, and gilt epaulettes, on about twenty days of the year, make the eyes of many a belle flash with admiration of the man whom she sees without a heart-quiver on the remaining three hundred and ferty-five. The Massacausetts volunteer militia is indeed a fearful and wonderful body. The solemnity of a review on Boston Common, when the flag waves over the Frog Pond, it is beyond

the power of words to express.

I repeat, the Governor removed his Adjutant.
Two of the Governor's aids, who had been secredly chafing at sundry acts of his Excellency, openly When the decapitated condemned this movement. the official ghost, these aids joined with other men in giving him a dinner at Parker's Hotel. The dinner was good, and the wines were warming; the after-dinner speeches broke into wrathful co in favor of anticipating the period of complete opera- ment upon the act which gave the occasion for their coming together... The alds abused the Governor as roundly as any other men. Consequently, even before their heads had done aching from the effects of the dinner, their heads were off and in the

pasket. They were no longer aids.
Thereupon all the papers of Boston broke into leading articles. Swords clashed in and about the State-House, and a fierce battle raged throughout the city. The Transcript forgot itself, or else the ditor was out of town, and gave an opinion. did other papers. The preponderance of public sentiment, as thus expressed, was against the aids.

One of these, however, owned and edited a weekly paper, and with that he did valiant battle. The war spread into social circles. Ward

Eleven was pitted against Beacon Hill.

Here I must once more digress and say a word about these two principshantagonists. You know, all the world knows, what Beacon Hill is. The State-House is there! There is the Athenæum! There s the Somerset Club! There is the residence of Mr. George Ticknor! There lives the Curtis family! Mis. H. G. Otis! Heaps of shining wealth there find expression in elegant mansions, in all the appliances of refinement. There is the R-servoir Good heavens! What is there not on Beacon Hill Ward Eleven is the southern Ward of Boston. It is on the "Neck." It has palatial residences squares-trees-fountains. The fountains don't play; but that doesn't matter. Ward Eleven is rich with an active, not a hoarded wealth. Ward Eleven is engaged in commerce; is given to boots, shors and leather; knows the price of butter and cheese in large quantities; the value of dry and cheese in large quantities; the value of dr goods in the bale; is pervaded with a fruity odor as of cargoes of oranges, citron, raisins. Ward Eleven lives well and gives entertainments. It gives entertainments a little clumsily, perhaps, as those who are working an unaccustomed machine. But, nevertheless, entertainments. Private theatricals and tableaux vivauts are favorite amusements; faucy and masked balls furnish some excitement. Altogether, Ward Eleven is a good-natured, well-off character, not too confident of its social position, and therefore not thoroughly at ease, wearing large-sized gloves and boots, and somewhat given to pronounced colors. Gorgeous in furniture, regarding the amount of

expense rather than the manner of spending. Between Ward Eleven and Beacon Hill a continual conflict goes on, the aggressive being taken by the former. Against the proud, cold walls of Beacon Hill the waves of Ward Eleven fruitlessly dash; row and then, perhaps once in two or three years, a seam opens, and a bit of spray leaks in, one South-end family in a thousand making a lodgment on the Pisgah of their hopes. But these de fections are rare, and not of much account.

One of the discomfited sids is a citizen of Ward

Eleven. Beacon Hill sustains the Governor. Don't you see how naturally fierceness would be added to the perpetual strife !

We have now brought this epistolary history to

the point where the Governor, irate at the inst dication of his aids, cut them off. The Spring passed into Summer, and the Summer looked languidly upon empty streets on Beacon Hill, upon less deserted mansions in Ward Eleven. Men generally forgot the Gubernatorial act; not so the aids; especially not so he who owned the paper. He knew that the hour of his revenge would strike, and he

waited in dignified silence till the Mayor and a distinguished citizen had officially announced the fact; then each man ran bither and thither, and the town was as an ant-hill disturbed. Soon, however, a Committee was forme !- Boston is ever great in Committees and then a smaller Committee ap-

peared; then a Secretary was chosen.

This Secretary was the discomfitted aid residing

The Prince was to receive a ball in Boston. It would have been impossible to exclude the Governor from an invitation; but the card was delayed beyond the proper time, and then ungraciously sent in such a way that the wife of the Governor was not particularly honored with a mention, and in such a case silence is a slight. Then, at the ball, Mrs. Banks, supposed by people generally to be the proper person with whom the Prince should open the dance, was not offered the place. It is reported that she was not to be allowed the honor of a single quadrille, and that the movement by which she had the second place was made during the first dance, and in defiance of the prior arrangements of the Committee. Furthermore, the Governor was not asked to sit at supper with the Prince. As soon as Mr. Everett discerned this, he sent messenger after nessenger in hot haste to find the Governor; with a short-sighted policy which does not promise great executive ability, he took these messengers from the Waid Fleven faction of the Committee, and, of course, they couldn't find His Excellency anywhere.

This is the great cause of the turmeil which now covers us with its dust. It is said that the old fogies of the Committee, who would sooner have et their notes be protested to attend a cock-fight, than allow an affront to be put on the Chief Magistrate, were hamboozled by the jounger men, they of the Eleventh Ward, and that they were made to think that the ball was a city affair, and, therefore, that the Mayor's wife was the proper person to open it. It is rumored that some people in Pemberton square objected to the claims of Mrs Banks, that she was "not a lady;" meaning, thereby, to sneer at her origin. But as the majority of Boston people fear to look backward lest they should see their grandfathers with sheep on their shoulders, this argument did not make much headway.

But there are other causes of trouble. A proposition came before the Committee to set apart sixty sition came before the Committee to set aparc sixty tickets for the use of the city government, so that each member of that body could have the privilege of purchasing one. But the Committee said, no, the city government must be scrutinized as closely as any of the crowd who apply for tickets. Upon this there was burning wrath on the part of the government, and their wives and daughters yet dart flames from their eyes.

A more ludicrous stumbling block of offense is this: The Boston Post gave a list of some ladies who were present at the ball, and thus, to the distinction of breathing the air of full dress royalty, was added the pride compelling delight of letting the world know it, which, after all, is the essence of fashionable entertainments. Would not Her Majesty's "Drawing Rooms" be social apples of Sodom unless the names of the presented were embalmed in print? Well, the list appeared in The Post; but you should have heard the scream of feminine rage which went up from Ward Eleven and Beacon Hill alike. For the young and really beautiful women were left almost unnoticed, while all the anti-diluviennes were paraded. I don't know much about this; I only say I am glad that against my head was not directed such a torrent of contumely.

Have I not given you reasons enough for the intestine war which now rages in Boston? Indeed, it is a terrible time. The Transcript groans beneath the weight of complaint and satire, some of it at-tributed to one of the Governor's present aids. People talk of the affair on the street corners, and in the lecture-room. The President of the Common Council refused to attend the ball on account of the slight put upon the City Government. Men scowl at each other, and men's wives freeze each other with a woman's coldness.

There is minor gossip floating about. For exam-le, it is certain that the Duke of Newcastle found the elderly citizens-Everett, Winthrop, a Curtis or two, Upton, Paige, and Harvard College, generally slow. He hinted as much. I am not sure that he did not plainly say it. At any rate, he expressed a wish to be put in communication with some men who were acquainted with the living politics of the day, such as Mr. Summer and Gen. Wilson, saying that the aforesaid gentlemen were agreeable cially, but that as they came for information, they would prefer to have an opportunity of conversing with the Senators or other persons connected with

the Government.

Another story is this: One of the Governor's aids, who was brought into official connection with his Royal Highness had the honor of being sketched by the royal pencil. He could not keep his sword from getting between his legs, and it was in the indignified predicament thus hinted at that the

sketch was made. One of the ladies who danced with the Prince royal mother?" and mother was He was amused, and to the first lady he replied that he didn't know; to the second he said his mother was "as well as could be This is authentic. expected."

It is comforting to reflect that all will yet become serene in Boston; that the proclamation for a publie thanksgiving will be obeyed, and that turkeys will fall, and cups of ruddy wine be drained in all the wards of the village; that the General Court will meet in due time, and that the annual sale of dough outs attendant thereon will flourish; that Ward bleven will frisk in fancy ball costume, and that Beacon Hill will sip esthetic tea; in fine, that well-brushed, carefully-buttoned propriety will reign in all our crooked streets, and that discomfited aids and affronted officials will together smoke the warmly-coloring calumet of peace.

PERSONAL.

-The scientific world has lost a bright ornament in

the decease of George Shroeter, which took place at his residence in Paterson, N. J., at an early hour on Thorsday morning. The immediate cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, brought on by a severe cold, the fatal termination having probably been induced by too close mental application. At the time of his death he was only in the forty-third year of his age. For the past four or five years he had resided at Paterson, in order to suffer less interruption in his studies, and was known by comparatively few persons in that place. His illness lasted only about eight days, though he had been complaining for some weeks previously. Mr. Shrocter was a native of Prussia, and graduated, we believe, at the Universities of Konigsberg and Berlin, making philology and the natural sciences his principal studies. On quitting the University, he was for some years private secretary of the Pince Regent of Prussia, in whose company he traveled through a large part of Europe, becoming intimately acquainted with the secret machinery of its various governments. In the revolution of 1848 he took part with the Liter de, and surrendered his secretaryship when the Regent identified himself with the Reactionists. Like so many other disappointed lovers of liberty, Mr. Shroeter then decided to seek a home in the Western Hemisphere, and reached this city in 1849. As a linguist his studies proved nearly useless for all practical purposes; but he applied himself to the geograpi y of this continent, and in connection with the Geographical and Statistical Society, his abilities roon began to attract notice. In 1856, he completed s map of the United States from ocean to ocean, on a canvass thirty feet by seventeen. After remaining several weeks at the Merchants' Exchange of thi city for exhibition, this was sent to its destination, the Stock Exchange of London. The map contained every railroad and canal in the county, completed or in progrees. Since then he has executed models of this country in wax, showing the elevations and depressions of its surface. This was another very laborious undertaking, but finished in the most thorough manner. As man and a citizen Mr. Shroeter was highly esteemed by those who were favored with his friendship. He was moderate and retiring, but indefstigable as a worker. With a tithe of the intellectual stores in his possession rasmy a man would have shone like a star of the first gagnitude. At a meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society on Thursday evening, waited, menutime steadily pushing his weekly. The resolutions were adopted expressing respect for the Prince camp. He was to visit Boston. Boston deceased, and condolonce with his family. We learn

that the latter are placed in rather straitened circum

-On Monday, the 15th for t., Mesers. Christo Augustine Farrell and Cornelius James O'Callaghan received the toneure, minor orders, and sub-deaconship; on Thursday were ordained & acous; and on Saturday 20th, with the Rev. Mr. O'A'ara, were ordained priests. by his Grace Archbishop Haghes, at

St. Patrick's Cathedral. -On Thursday, the United States steamer Ha. That Lane went down the bay on a pleasure excursic . baving on board Secretary Cobb, Secretary and Mrs. Trompson. Judge Roosevelt, J. B. Guthrie, seq., Collector Schell, Mrs. Richard Schell, and a few other political and social celebrities. The party returned in the evening.

-The venerable Amos Kendall was at the Aster House on Thursday.

-Some entertaining fragments of gossip concerning the Prince's visit to Cambridge and Harvard Colleges e me from an authentic source. All the colleagians, with the exception of twenty Freshmen, wore now bats. The students were very anxious to have a thoroughly good time with his Royal Highness. The programme they proposed was as follows: The settire flotilla of boats were to go to the city, and on board of one of there the Prince was to be taken and rowed to the University; there a series of genuine college 'spreada" were to be given in the private rooms, and the Baron was to go about in a free-and-easy way; next was to occur a dance on the green, and, in time 'a rearing time" was to be made. But the eldere shook their heads and paid no attention to the fact that they were once young. His Royal Highness remarked to one of the students who invited him to cut away for a quiet pipe that he would be glad to, but the old fogies wouldn't let him up. At the collation in Harvard Hall, which, like all college banquets, was conducted on total abstinence principles, the worthy President said to the Prince, "Will you drink tea or coffee ?" Neither, I thank you," replied the guest; "I will drink wine." " I am sorry to say we have no wine." Oh, never mind; I will take ale." Here was an unfortunate fix. The quick wit of the President did not desert him. He summed a student and dispatched him to his mansion with a request that the proper person would at on e send over a dozen bottles of a certain sherry. The student went, but his eye mirthfully winkled; the consequence was that the matron in harge of the wine cellar suspected a College prank, and would not furnish liquor for a sophomore to drink. So the Prince went dry, and the nervous anxisty of the quontum Greek professor, who wondered why his prime Ole Brown did not come was curious to behold.

-About 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the little hild of Mr. P. H. Newman, living on Pennsylvania avenue, near Twelfth street, Washington, arcee from bed to go to another part of the house to awake the servant girl, and in passing near the stairway leading frem the main entrance to the second floor, tripped gainst some object on the floor and fell. Mrs. Newman sprang out of her bed and ran to the assistance of the child, and in the darkness missed the landing at the head of the stairway, and was precipitated down the entire flight of twelve or fourteen steps with great force against the front door, her face striking the iron lock of the door (an old-fashioned box lock), and disrevering the lower part of the nose entirely from her face, and also tearing off all of her upper lip, save a small portion at each corner of her mouth. A portion of her tongue, about half an inch in length, was also cut off in such a manner that it only held by the skin at one edge, and a dreadful gash was cut in her chin, nearly splitting the lower jaw-bone. She received, in addition, a number of bad bruises upon other parts of her person, and her delicate condition at the time of the accident rendered the matter yet more serious. Dre. Blanchard and Lincoln were sent for, and attended instantly to her wounds, the serious nature of which demanded the prompt and skillful action which was

-The bore who is the greatest of all bores is he that reads to you aloud. If he reads his own composition he deserves death. A Parisian gentleman, afflicted with the presence of a young poet who was given to this trick, shut his mouth forever in the following manner: The bore had read a poem an hour long. At its close he was overwhelmed with compliments and felicitations, for there is some remnant of lip-politeness yet extant in Paris. But people looked into each other's countenances with allent gloom. Was this a precedent for future inflictions? If so, the reunion might as well be broken up at once. The host, a gentleman of exceeding tact, divined what was passing in the minds of his guests, and restored confidence by a stroke asked him if "the portraits we have resemble your royal mother ?" Another asked him "how his worthy of a Talleyrand. Approaching the youthful net modestly awaiting the anticipat genius, the gentleman seized both his hands, and in a delighted tone exclaimed, " My dear Sir! You caunot imagine how much I am pleased and astonished! I thought you were a tenor, when, in reality, your voice is a very fine barytone !" The incipient bard is not likely to read any more verses in that house, as may

well be imagined. -The Paris correspondent of The None-Orlean. Picayune furnishes the following item:

"There has been a sawdust row in Paris, to which the principal parties were the manager of the circus of the Champ Elysees and a gymnast by the name of Leotard, whose performances for several months past have drawn great crowds to the equestrian place of amusement. Leotard is the man who performs the traperes which I mentioned some time ago in a letter to The Delta. His success has been so great that, as usual with "artists," the fellow's head has been completely urned, and he rouniders timesel one of the world. The quarrel with the manager originated in a clause of Leo ard's engagement requiring him to wear the uniform of the circus company when not going through his own performances. Leotard felt his "artistic" eignity compremised by appearing in a sort of livery and stading in a file of his comrades, is the ring, to lend 'solemaity' to the entry of the ridos about to actooish the natives; so he refused complaines. The manager brought an action, which Leotard look. To crown the absurd pretensions which had already made him the subject of ridicale among the satirical papers of Paris, the self-important gymnast published a 'card' pomponely commencing as follows: 'For the last few days, lie only talk is of a new engagement schied. I am recorred to have contracted,' &c. Hare-"There has been a sawdust row in Paris, to which a 'card' pompously commencing as follows: 'For the last lew days, the only talk is of a new engagement which I am reported to have contracted,' &c. Haremon the satirist falls upon the sawdust 'star' with remorselese seventy, and such has been the delago. of sarcasm heaped upon him, that the traperse king has paid an indemnity to his manager and incontinually left Paris. The first artists of the world, in the hi deest walks of innest and the drams, are not permitted here to give themselves unbecoming airs; so that you may fancy the fate of a circus performer who for goin, his position and the respect he owes to the public.'

- The Indianapolis State Sentinel relates the fol-

lowing:

"A happy, unsophisticated couple from the rural districts got married on Tuesday last, and ported off to Indianspolis to enjoy the first few days in seeing the sights at the State Fair. They first stoaped at the American House, where Ruskle, after passling his brain to the utmost, was unable to give them a room, and they were obliged to be separated. On Wednesday night they tried another hotel, with no better success. The rooms were all rowded, and mea had to be huddled together in one room, some on the flaor, and packed up any way, while ladies were served the same in other rooms appropriated to their use. On Thursday, the unbappy couple, in despair, and disgusted with crowded hotels, searched for and found a private boarding-house. The landsday sympathized with them and promised if possible that have should have a room. But on Thursday a perfect avalanche of people came upon the town, and the boarding-houses and private hor see as well as the hotels had to make every shift to store away as many as possible which had to make every shift to store away as many as pos-sible at night. Our unfortenate newly-wedded pair beard with dismay after teat not they would have to be heard with dismay after tea that they would have to be separated sgain that night. The groom looked his disease appointment, but the bride cond not control her feelings and blubbered out as she stamped her feelings and blubbered out as she stamped her feelings and blubbered out as she stamped her feelings and thought and had set on it, and I were the separated from Jim any more." The boards a morted, and offered to sleep on the streets or any "any, but the landlady would not allow it, and Jim a had to take a berth on the carpet, away from his we eping bride, for the third night. Never bring your "oride to a Fair."

-The Republicans of Tremo at, Westchester County N. Y., held an enthusiastic accting on Toursday night Addresses were delivered, by Messrs. Hawley, Kelugh, and Bennett. The Wide-Awakes were out in force.